

January 23, 1918

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THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS,  
JANUARY 30, 1918.

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January 30, 1918

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

[Part 88  
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# THE WAR





ceeded by Trotsky. The German Crown was credited with extraordinary influence in, and the war-party with a readiness to see the Kaiser, who has never seen eye to eye with his son.

Balkan reports still spoke of artillery in the Monastir region; but there was no further developments in that quarter. Aviators had dropped bombs on the rail-

way from Seres to Drama, and on enemy bases at Demi-Hissar and Alchar.

Air-raids took place also on the Palestine front, despite unfavourable weather. The points attacked were an enemy aerodrome at Jenin, 30 miles south-east of Haifa, and the Amman Station of the Hedjaz railway, 47 miles north-east of Jerusalem. Nearer Jerusalem brisk patrol work was carried out at Bireh, Mar Saba, Jeba, and Mukhmas. At Mukhmas an enemy post was raided, the village cleared and prisoners taken. On the coast there was similar patrol activity at Mezeirah, 16½ miles north-east of Jaffa, and ½ miles north of that port.

It is reported recently that Sir Douglas Haig is making drastic changes at General Headquarters. "It is a matter of common knowledge," said the *Times* a day or two ago, "that the Chief of Staff is Lieut.-General Sir Herby, a son of the first Lord Lawrence, (Sir Douglas Haig himself) an old 17th

LONDON: JAN. 19, 1918.



HING PAST INDIAN TROOPS  
OF THE PROCLAMATION.  
Jerusalem.

# The Illustrated War News



TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE WIRES AT THE FRONT MUST LIE LOW: FRENCH FIELD ENGINEERS  
RUNNING A LINE BELOW THE SURFACE IN A TRENCH.

French Official Photograph.



## THE GREAT WAR.

THE LULL IN THE FIGHTING—MINOR ACTIONS IN FLANDERS, FRANCE, AND ITALY—  
BRISK AVIATION WORK—A WEEK'S POLITICAL EVENTS—THE PREMIER AND LABOUR—  
POPULAR MOVEMENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD—STORM SIGNALS.

THAW and mud, taking the place of frost and snow, continued the lull on the Western front. The daily communiqué was often no more than a line repeating the well-worn formula "nothing of interest." But all the time the guns were busy around Ypres, Neuve Chapelle, and Lens; and patrols went out nearly every day, bombing trenches and bringing back a few prisoners. The enemy attempted raids on the Cambrai front on Jan. 20, and a point east of Ypres on Jan. 22, but these were driven back. The same day the enemy's guns were lively on the

increasing vigilance of that arm of the service. Good visibility early in the week enabled the British airmen to engage with success a great many hostile batteries. Over 300 bombs were dropped on miscellaneous targets, one of which was a large ammunition dump near Courtrai. At the same time, low-flying aeroplanes peppered the enemy in his trench, with machine-gun fire. The 20th saw excellent observation work as long as daylight lasted, and many photographs were taken in the hostile forward areas. Bombing and machine-gun fire from the air went on steadily.



GOING TO CHURCH NEAR THE FRONT LINE: CANADIANS ENTERING ST. GEORGE'S, ON THE WESTERN FRONT.  
*Canadian War Records.*

Cambrai front. That night another abortive raid was made on the British trenches south-west of St. Quentin, and a similar attack was beaten off from our posts south of La Bassée. Between St. Quentin and the Scarpe, and south-east of Messines and near Zonnebeke, the enemy guns searched the British front at various points. On the 24th, the earlier British reports were blank. The night communiqué had little to record except some activity of enemy artillery in the neighbourhood of Passchendaele and on the Scarpe. The state of the weather had again interrupted aviation.

During the period reviewed the aviation reports continued to prove the incessant and

Next day the frequent rain-storms confined the air work to bombing and artillery observation; but at nightfall, when the weather cleared, our night-flying machines got to work with good effect on the enemy aerodromes near Courtrai, and on German billets at Roulers and Runbeke. At the same time other machines crossed the frontier, and again gave the steel-works at Thionville a taste of their quality to the tune of two tons of bombs; while the railway sidings at Bendsdorf and the junction at Arneville once more received polite attentions. Monday's rain brought fine visibility on the following day; observation work and photography were pursued under the most favourable conditions, together with vigorous

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# AT WAR.

## IN FLANDERS, FRANCE, AND ITALY— EVENTS—THE PREMIER AND LABOUR— AND ABROAD—STORM SIGNALS.

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NEAR ST. GEORGE'S, ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

day the frequent rain-storms confined the work to bombing and artillery observation; at nightfall, when the weather cleared, our flying machines got to work with good results on the enemy aerodromes near Courtrai, on German billets at Roulers and Runbeke. At the same time other machines crossed the frontier, and again gave the steel-works at Thionville a taste of their quality to the tune of two tons of bombs; while the railway sidings at Aulorf and the junction at Arneville once more received polite attentions. Monday's rain brought visibility on the following day; observation and photography were pursued under the favourable conditions, together with vigorous

bombing. The billets at Roulers and Menin, a dump at Courtrai, and other forward areas received nearly 400 bombs. The aerial machine-guns also gave a capital account of themselves, harrying troops and transport on the march, and batteries and machine-guns in action. In three days' fighting, thirteen enemy machines were



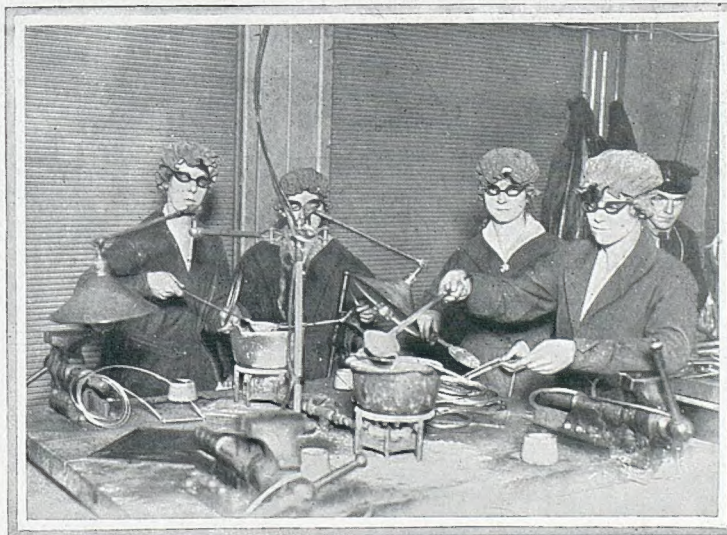
AIRCRAFT WORK FOR WOMEN: MAKING NETWORK FOR AN OBSERVATION-BALLOON.—[Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.]

brought down, five driven down out of control, and one observation balloon brought down in flames. Of our aircraft, seven were reported missing.

Meanwhile, on the French front, the period opened with an attempt to rush our Allies' lines west of the Oise, but the attacking force was dispersed by gunfire. On the Aisne front, north of Chavignon, and at Bezonvaux, on the right bank of the Meuse, the enemy's guns were fairly lively. On the 20th, the French repulsed two raids near St. Quentin and Courtecon; artillery was active on both sides north-west of Rheims and on the right bank of the Meuse; an enemy *coup-de-main* failed in the Loivre region; and north of St. Mihiel a patrol took some prisoners. Next day, another *coup-de-main* had equally poor success in the Argonne; but otherwise, except for gunfire on the Meuse, in Alsace, near Hartmannsweilerkopf, there was little activity. On the 22nd there was only raiding by the enemy and our Allies in Champagne. The French party got as far as the third enemy parallel, did extensive damage, and brought back a few prisoners. On the 23rd, the Germans, after heavy artillery preparation, got a footing in a French forward trench

on the Belgian sector east of Nieuport. He was, however, immediately ejected. In the Verdun region, Hill 344 and Chaume Wood were again the scene of fairly lively artillery actions, followed at one point by an unsuccessful enemy raid on Chaume Wood. As on our own front, the French airmen had been making the most of their opportunities. A return for nine days showed that they had brought down in aerial combat, or by anti-aircraft gunfire, twenty German aeroplanes. On the 24th, the French report spoke only of a raid in which some prisoners were captured at Auberive, and of brisk gunfire at Maisons-de-Champagne and in the Avocourt sector.

Bad weather in Italy produced a state of affairs similar to that on other European fronts. The earlier operations of the present period could be summed up in "artillery actions and limited patrol activity west of the Brenta and between the Brenta and the Piave." The liveliest artillery fire was for the moment directed against the British posts in the Montello sector. Our batteries, replying vigorously, shelled troops on the march between Mina and Canaraggia. On the 20th, General Plumer reported that air work had been much hampered by the weather, but during the two days on which our machines had been able to go up they had destroyed six enemy machines without casualty. On the 20th also, at



AIRCRAFT WORK FOR WOMEN: WELDING WIRELESS AERIALS.  
[Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.]

Sano, in the Southern Trentino, the Italians, in a smart little local affair, took several prisoners. At Monte Asolone, gun-duels were brief but intense. British batteries caused a big fire in the enemy's



lines south of Sernaglia, and his wagon transport and patrols had been dispersed at points along the Piave. The following days were a period of calm, which was broken on the 24th by lively artillery action along the whole front from Chiese and the Adige to the Piave and the coast. On the Asiago Plateau there were patrol encounters. Eastward, at Capo Sile, another surprise action drove back an enemy advanced post and captured a good store of arms and ammunition. It was announced that Field-Marshal Conrad had been superseded by the Serbo-Slav, General Boroévitch, in supreme command of the Austro-German armies on the Italian front. On the 24th, the Italian Premier, Signor Orlando, arrived in London.

There has been an important meeting between the Prime Minister and the Labour leaders,

noteworthy—the speech of M. Litvinoff, the Bolshevik Plenipotentiary, and that of Mr. Purdy, the President. M. Litvinoff's words may not have been of policy and wisdom the very button, but his solemn affirmation of belief in revolution in Germany (and he hoped, elsewhere) found sympathy. On the other hand, Mr. Purdy, without fear or favour, virtually followed up the Prime Minister's argument of a few days before that Germany would not "cash our cheque." He declared that, failing that, "we must fight on." He struck a fine patriotic note, and held fast by our pledges to France, Belgium, and Serbia.

The popular unrest declared itself as acutely abroad as at home. Strikes in Austria placed the Seidler Government in some peril over the food question. In Germany, the *Vorwaerts* fell into



WITH THE R.F.C. IN INDIA: AT A FOOD MARKET (BAZAAR) IN A VILLAGE.—[Photograph by S. and G.]

through whom Mr. Lloyd George appealed to the workers of the nation to support the Government's proposals for reinforcing the Army. He trenchantly exposed the recent manoeuvres of Kuehlmann, Ludendorff, and Hindenburg; he appealed passionately for fair play to our fighting men; and he ended with the warning "Go on, or go under." The Prime Minister replied, like the old Parliamentary hand he is, to subsequent questions from delegates, and his remarks made a deep impression. At the same time, the questions showed beyond doubt the determination of Labour to take, if possible, the question of settlement into its own charge; and its belief that it could rally to its side the opinion of the masses in all countries, Allied and enemy. A few days later, the Nottingham Conference afforded further remarkable indications of the trend of opinion. Two incidents are particularly

disgrace once more and was suspended for its Vienna news; but the energetic action of the Socialist leaders during the censure debate in the Reichstag Committee led to the withdrawal of the ban. Herr Ebert boldly expressed sympathy with the Austrian proletariat; Herr Scheidemann warned the German authorities that they were playing with fire, and that the German situation differed little from the Austrian.

In Parliament, Major Davies and Mr. Kennedy Jones put questions on the Cambrai affair, involving criticism of the British High Command. Mr. Macpherson replied that neither the Army nor the country had ever lacked confidence in Sir Douglas Haig's leadership. Later, Mr. Bonar Law expressed the Government's confidence also. Another noteworthy political event of the week was the resignation, on Jan. 21, of Sir Edward Carson from the War Cabinet.—LONDON: JAN. 26, 1918.

## In Jerusalem



### A MONASTERY

It has been found possible to provide adequate accommodation within the precincts of Jerusalem itself for the wounded of General Allenby's Army. In particular, it has been made for those who have been wounded in the neighbourhood of and to the north of the city, where the fighting took place with the Turkish rear-guard after the



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LONDON: JAN. 26, 1918.

## In Jerusalem during the Occupation by the Allies.



### A MONASTERY AS A MILITARY HOSPITAL: BRITISH WOUNDED.

It has been found possible to provide adequate hospital accommodation within the precincts of Jerusalem itself for many of the wounded of General Allenby's Army. In particular, provision has been made for those who have been wounded in the engagements in the neighbourhood of and to the north of the Holy City, which took place with the Turkish rear-guard after the occupation by the

Allies. Under the Turkish régime, toleration, was extended to a number of Christian monastic and other establishments within and without the walls of Jerusalem. The buildings, most of which are of solid construction and roomy, are proving of great usefulness to the Red Cross and R.A.M.C. at the present time.—  
[Official Photograph.]





# In "the Hueless Desolation that is Mesopotamia."



## THE BRITISH CAMPAIGN IN MESOPOTAMIA: A HEAVY GUN IN ACTION; A TRENCH SCENE.

The fact that for some weeks there was very little news from Mesopotamia was explained by an announcement made on January 17 by the War Office, which stated: "The heavy rain in Mesopotamia has ceased and the floods have subsided. There is no change in the situation." For previous official information about the most distant of our campaigns it is necessary to go

back some time. Thus on January 4 the War Office announced: "The situation in Mesopotamia remains unchanged. During the last week of December our aeroplanes dropped bombs on a Turkish camp at Kifri, and fired into another camp at Chaman Kupri, 13 miles south of Kifri. We bombarded also the Turkish aerodrome near the junction of the Lesser Zab with the Tigris. During the

*(Continued opposite.)*



# The Mesopot



## THE BRITISH CAMPAIGN IN MESOPOTAMIA

*(Continued.)*  
night of December 30-31, Turkish aeroplanes dropped bombs on Samarra and Kizil Robat, but with insignificant results. It is about 100 miles north-east of Baghdad, on the main road to Mosul. The Lesser Zab joins the Tigris 135 miles above Kizil Robat is towards the Persian border. Early in the morning the British right wing advanced from the Dialah along



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## The Mesopotamian front: A Heavy Gun.



### THE BRITISH CAMPAIGN IN MESOPOTAMIA: A HEAVY GUN AT THE MOMENT OF FIRING.

[Continued.]  
night of December 30-31, Turkish aeroplanes dropped bombs near Samarra and Kizil Robot, but with insignificant results." Kifri is about 100 miles north-east of Baghdad, on the main road to Mosul. The Lesser Zab joins the Tigris 135 miles above Baghdad. Kizil Robot is towards the Persian border. Early in December the British right wing advanced from the Dialah along the Kifri

road, and General Marshall secured important passes in the Jebel Hamrin. The weather then turned abnormally cold. The upper photograph on our left-hand page here shows the kind of country in which our guns have to operate, a landscape which Mr. Edmund Candler, recently described as "the hueless desolation all round—that is Mesopotamia."—[Official Photographs.]



## With the British Army in Italy.



### ALONG OUR FRONT: LOOKING FROM THE MONTELLO RIDGE TOWARDS COPUNDA; OUTSIDE BILLETS.

It was early in December that the British Army in Italy, or the main portion of it, took over the sector of the front specially allotted to them, in one district of which the photographs above were taken. The British Army section, as has been described in the newspapers by a correspondent at the Italian Headquarters, "comprises that angle of the Italian front where the River Piave

meets the mountains—where it debouches into the Venetian Plain from the outlying Alpine mountain chain." The mountains are seen in the background of the upper illustration. The enemy are known to be in considerable strength there, but the Austrian activity in that quarter has slackened, in consequence, it is understood, of the snow in the passes hampering movements.—[Official Photographs.]

## With the



### OUR AIRMEN AT THE FRONT: A

The honour of striking the first blow against the enemy on the Italian front fell to our airmen, before the main General Plumer's Army had had time to reach the front. And the British airmen in Italy, now in force at their stations, have since then repeatedly given the Austrians a taste of the quality they had previously displayed on



# With the British Army in Italy.



## OUR AIRMEN AT THE FRONT: A FLIGHT BEING GOT READY; IN THE NEW FLYING KIT.

The honour of striking the first blow against the enemy on the Italian front fell to our airmen, before the main columns of General Plumer's Army had had time to reach the battle-zone. And the British airmen in Italy, now in force at their camps and stations, have since then repeatedly given the Austrian airmen tastes of the quality they had previously displayed on the Western

Front in Flanders. Take, for example, the latest official report from General Plumer at time of writing. It is dated January 19, and runs thus: "The weather lately has been bad. Flying has only been possible on two days during the past week. On these days, however, we destroyed six enemy machines without any loss to ourselves."—[Official Photographs.]

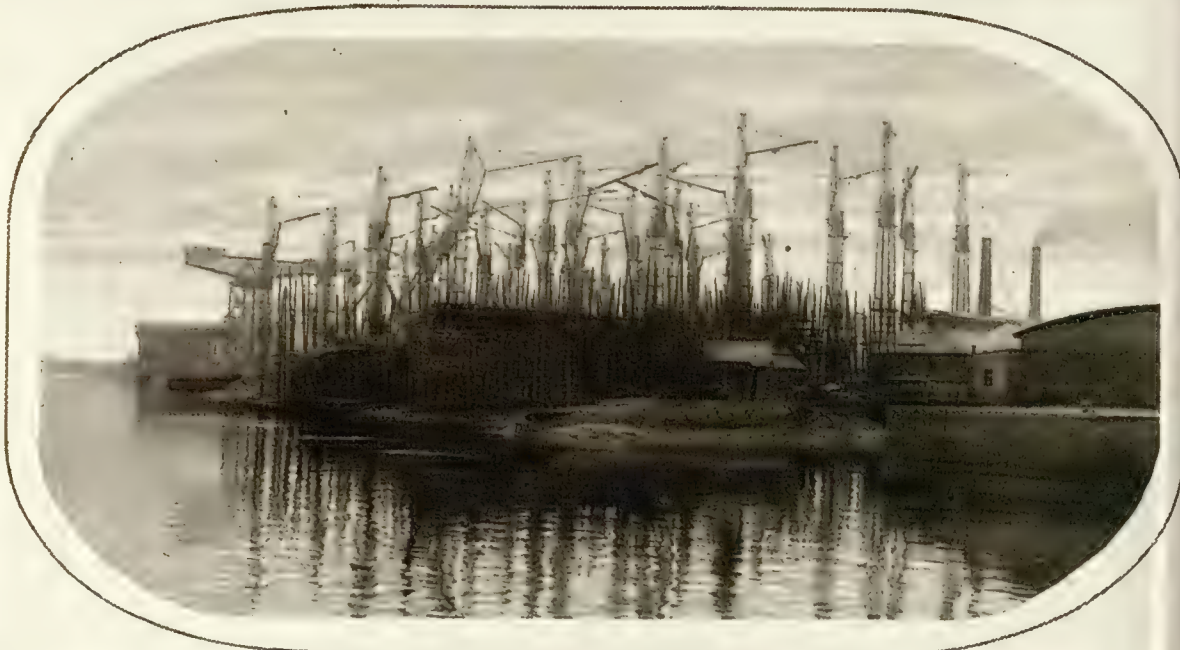
### OUTSIDE BILLET.

into the Venetian Plain. The mountains are a distraction. The enemy are active, but the Austrian activity is understood, of the

—[Official Photographs.]



## With the Navy in War-Time: Ship-Building.



### DOCKYARD WORK: VESSELS ON THE BUILDING-SLIPS; A "STANDARD SHIP" IN THE MAKING.

A glimpse in one of the many shipyards, where they are working night and day on Navy work or food-supply ship-building, which are to be found, among other places, on the North and North-East coasts, notably along the Clyde and Tyne, is given in these illustrations, and elsewhere in this issue. The upper illustration shows vessels under construction on the stocks, on slipways beside a river

bank. The hulls are discernible through the forest of upright timbers, steel-girder standards, cranes, and construction-machinery gear, that edge each of the building-slips, for the purposes of the work on each vessel. In the lower illustration we look along the partly laid lower-deck of a "standard ship," with men at work among the girders and floor-plates.—[Official Photographs.]

## With the Navy in

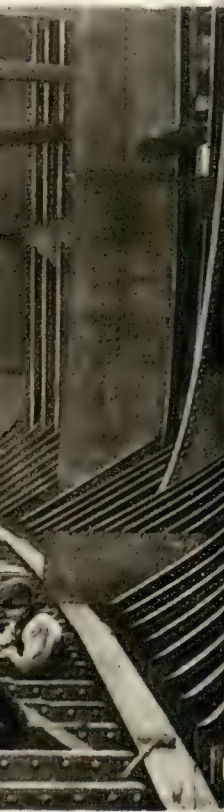


### WORKSHOP WORK: INTERIOR OF

While in the actual ship-construction yards, all work incessantly framing and putting together the hulls, both for the Navy and for the cargo-carrying service, elsewhere the work of engine, machinery, and boiler construction proceeds simultaneously. In certain of the great yards both the ships are built and their engines constructed.



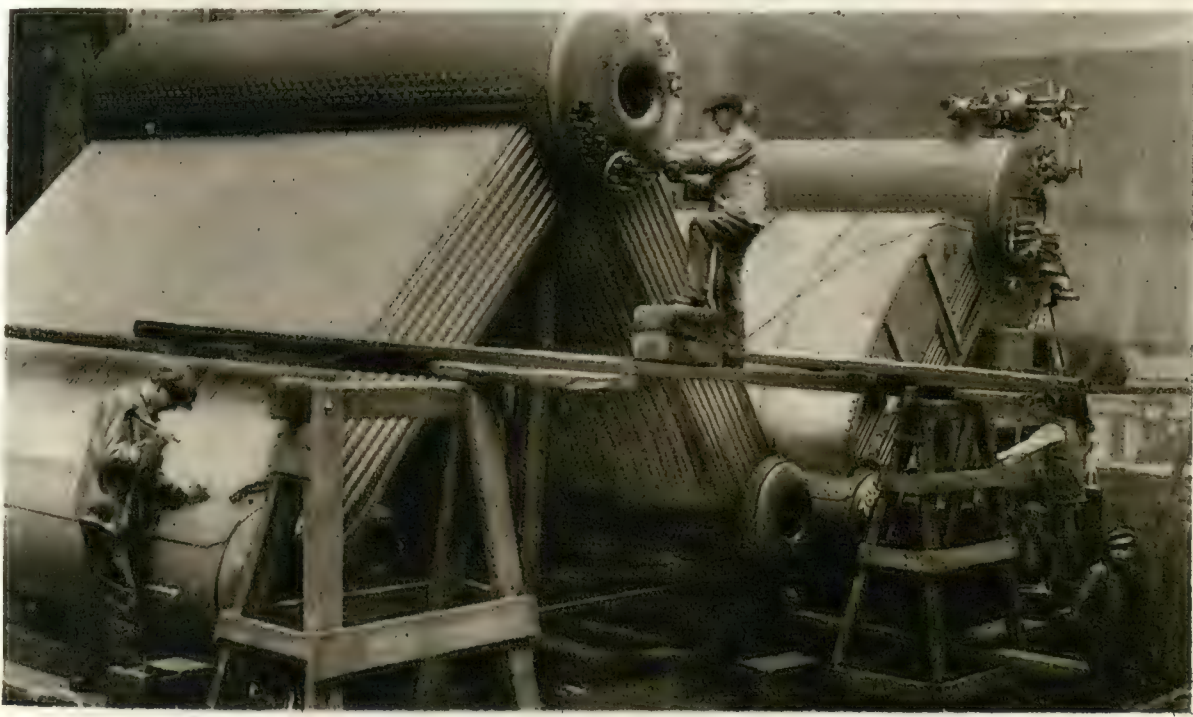
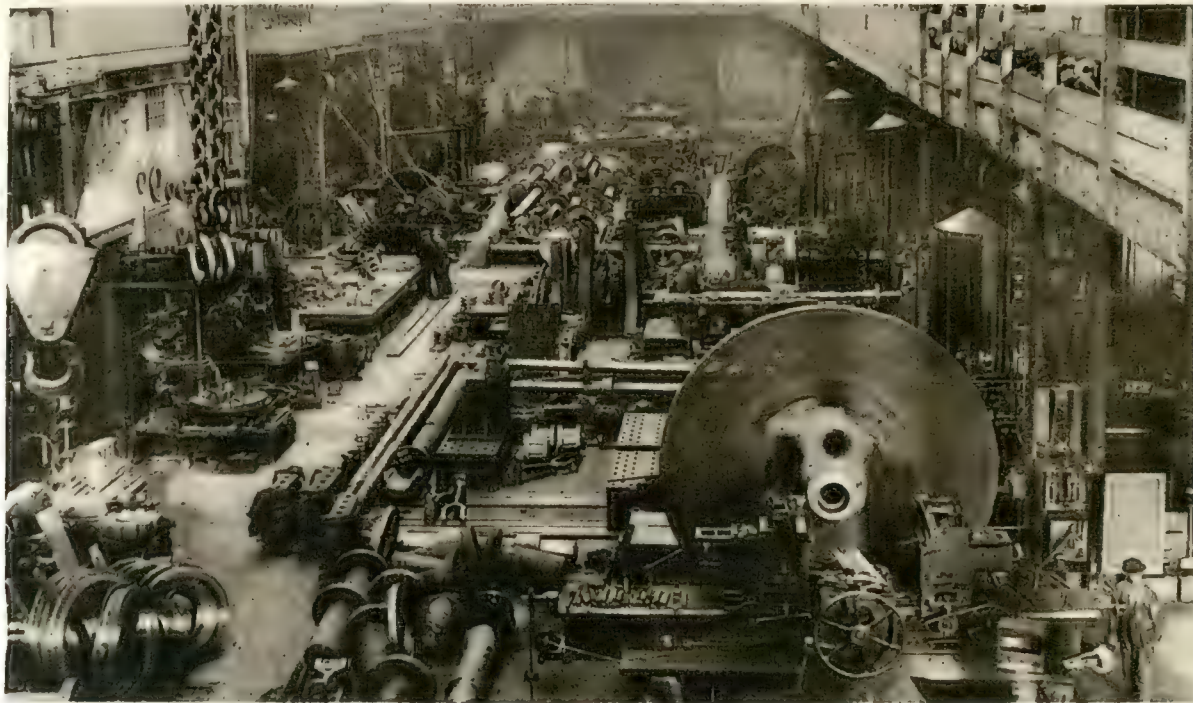
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Official Photographs.]

## With the Navy in War-Time: Engine and Boiler-Making.



### WORKSHOP WORK: INTERIOR OF A CLYDE MARINE-ENGINE "SHOP"; A WATER-TUBE BOILER.

While in the actual ship-construction yards, all hands are hard at work incessantly framing and putting together the hulls of ships, both for the Navy and for the cargo-carrying service of the nation, elsewhere the work of engine, machinery, and boiler-making proceeds simultaneously. In certain of the greater establishments both the ships are built and their engines constructed for them,

and put on board by the same firm: all being "done on the premises," so to speak. In other cases, one firm builds the ship; another firm, which specialises in the manufacture of marine engine machinery or in boiler-making, supplies these "parts" to the builders when the hull is ready—to be fitted on board usually after the launch, or floating out, of the vessel.—[Official Photographs.]





# An Interesting Discovery on Going Over a Flanders Battlefield — the Beg



## AS COMMENCED BY THE ENEMY, BUT HASTILY ABANDONED: THE

The normal arrangement adopted by the Germans in setting up the framework, or railing, of steel upright bars that form the nucleus of, or "reinforcement" to, the outer walling of concrete slabs and blocks of a "pill-box," is shown in this illustration. As one of the correspondents on the Western Front has described, the shape of the ground-plan of an intended

## UPRIGHTS FORMING THE NUCLEUS FOR

pill-box, whether circular or oblong—the use of soft and semi-pasty concrete mixture are up a solid wall stiffened in the centre by



# g Over a flander Battlefield — the Beginnings of a "Pill-Box."



UPRIGHTS FORMING THE NUCLEUS FOR THE CONCRETE WALLS OF A PILL-BOX.

ASTILY ABANDONED: THE  
y, of steel upright bars that form  
of a "pill-box," is shown in this  
of the ground-plan of an intended

pill-box, whether circular or oblong—the usual shapes—is first staked out with the upright steel bars, as we see above. Lumps of soft and semi-pasty concrete mixture are then plastered on round and between the uprights, thus embedding them and building up a solid wall stiffened in the centre by the steel bars. Outside, blocks of solidified concrete are affixed.—[Official Photograph.]



## ROMANCES OF THE REGIMENTS: LXXXVI.—THE 96TH FOOT.

## THE LOST KNAPSACK.

LOST equipment is always a serious matter for the soldier—first for himself, next for the Company Q.M.S., then for the Quartermaster, and so on until a Board has disposed of the case, if it be serious enough to go so far. On active service, however, the matter is easier, for no account is kept of waste in the field. There, it is obvious, many things must go, never to be seen again; but curious instances of resurrection are on record, and one of the oddest occurs in the minor annals of the Maori War of 1845.

At the fall of Kororarika, a soldier of the 96th (now the 2nd Manchester Regiment), lost his knapsack. In the circumstances, the article seemed irrecoverable, and the owner, at any rate, had little or no hope of seeing it again. It is not recorded whether or not he was considered to blame. Most likely the mishap was held to be part of the general fortune of war. But these

of any part of the force to which it belongs, it will return certainly to the proper unit, and to the proper man.

Many things, which seemed to have no direct bearing on this particular accident, happened after the fall of Kororarika. The British force

went on to attack the "pah," or strongly defended native fortress of Ohaiowai. It was an elaborate work, with palisades and bomb-proof dug-outs; very thoroughly and intelligently constructed. The general operation was directed by Lieut.-Col. Despard, of the 99th. The forlorn hope consisted of 20 volunteers of that corps, under Lieut. Beatty, also a volunteer.

They were supported by 80 grenadiers drawn from the 58th and the 99th, and led by Major Macpherson, of the latter regiment. Other supporting parties held in reserve were made up of 100 men, each of the 58th and 96th. Lieut.-Col. Hulme, of the 96th,



BIRDS THAT HAVE BEEN BOMBED: BRITISH CARRIER-PIGEONS IN THEIR TRAVELLING LOFT, WHICH A GERMAN AIRMAN BOMBED AND HIT WITH A SHELL-FRAGMENT.—[Official Photograph.]



A DUG-OUT ON THE EDGE OF A BATTLEFIELD IN FLANDERS, WHERE THREE COMRADES WERE QUARTERED: THE TWO SURVIVORS; AND THE GRAVE OF THE THIRD MAN.—[Official Photographs.]

things are remembered, and the Army system works with mechanical precision. If the lost property falls again by any chance into the hands

commanded the third support. A small naval detachment under Lieut. Philpotts, R.N., with 20 pioneers, was in charge of the ladders, hatchets,

[Continued overleaf.]



## PORTUGUESE

Our photograph shows the d'Abreu, and Lakin (standing) Tamagnini before the Army before



## Portugal Still Standing by the Allies.



PORTUGUESE LEADERS: GENERALS TAMAGNINI (C.IN-C., LEFT) AND GOMES DA COSTA, WITH GEN. LAKIN.

Our photograph, taken recently on the Western Front in France, shows the Portuguese Commander-in-Chief, General Tamagnini d'Abreu, and his colleague, General Gomes da Costa, with General Lakin (standing between them), of the British Army. General Tamagnini had done much in the reorganisation of the Portuguese Army before he was appointed to command the force sent to the

Western Front. Since the recent change of Government, the new Provisional President, Major Sidonio Paes, said to a deputation that he was "glad to affirm, before representatives of British commerce and of Portugal's old Ally, that the Government policy was one of absolute confidence in the Allies and directed to doing all that was materially possible in a frank and loyal manner."—[Photo. by C.N.]

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and other scaling apparatus for the storming party.

The stormers were posted in a ravine, perfectly sheltered from the enemy's fire. But the whole attacking force had the good fortune to reach its positions without drawing a single shot from the fort. Unfortunately, the naval officer thought the scaling apparatus superfluous, and, telling his men that they should trust to their cutlasses, he ordered the whole of the material, ropes, ladders, and grapnels to be left in the ravine. The attack was delivered with magnificent spirit, and the stormers pulled open the outer fence, but could make nothing of that within. The Maoris got the British under a very heavy fire, men fell fast, and it was necessary to withdraw. Colonel Hulme, with his detachment of the 96th, performed most gallant work in bringing off the wounded, who were very numerous. Captain Grant and Lieut. Philpotts, R.N., fell close to the enemy's works. Among the dead were also 4 sergeants and 36 men. The wounded numbered about 70. The dead had to be left behind, to the great distress of all ranks. The soldiers, knowing that cannibalism had existed in New Zealand, and that many of the enemy had once been cannibals, and might be so still, were full of disagreeable apprehensions. Two missionaries went forward with a flag of truce—a handkerchief on a pole—and asked for

and was told that the bodies would be brought to a certain place near an outlying picket, if Colonel Despard would send for them. But this promise was almost immediately withdrawn, to the soldiers' further exasperation. Again the enemy relented, and the offer was renewed. All



TWENTIETH-CENTURY WAR-AUXILIARIES: ONE OF THE NEW ZEALAND ARMY DENTISTS AT WORK.

A fully equipped dental hospital is attached to the New Zealand troops in the field. According to circumstances, it is quartered sometimes in huts, at other times in farmhouses behind the lines.—[New Zealand Official Photograph.]



TWENTIETH-CENTURY WAR-AUXILIARIES: SOLDIER DENTAL MECHANICS IN A WORKSHOP ATTACHED TO THE NEW ZEALAND DENTAL FIELD HOSPITAL.—[New Zealand Official Photograph.]

leave to remove the bodies. It was refused, and the soldiers became more and more uncomfortable. Next day, however, a European called Marnion, who had been on friendly terms with the Maoris, got into communication with them,

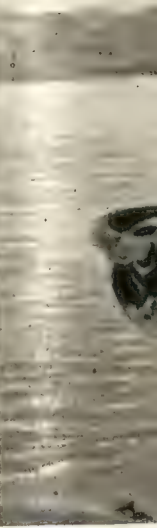
the bodies, except that of Captain Grant, were given up. The Maoris said that Grant had been already buried. The British hoped devoutly that this might be true. Some days later, a very little gun ammunition arrived, and a limited bombardment of high-angle fire began. That night a strange silence fell upon the fort. On examination it was found that the enemy had slipped away. The high-angle fire, although restricted by the need for economy, had searched the dug-outs very effectively, and had made the place untenable.

Search for Captain Grant's remains at once began, and many newly made graves were opened within the precincts of the "pah," which was littered with strange relics of the spoil of Kororarika—English and Maori Bibles and Testaments, English letters, and broken pieces of European furniture. At last the body of the gallant officer was discovered. He had not been stripped of his uniform, and was only slightly mutilated. The search had an unexpected sequel. Among the opened graves was one of a Maori chief. The dead native

"lay like a warrior taking his rest" in literal truth, for beneath his head had been placed, as martial pillow, the knapsack belonging to the man of the 96th. The owner, who was in camp, received it back intact.



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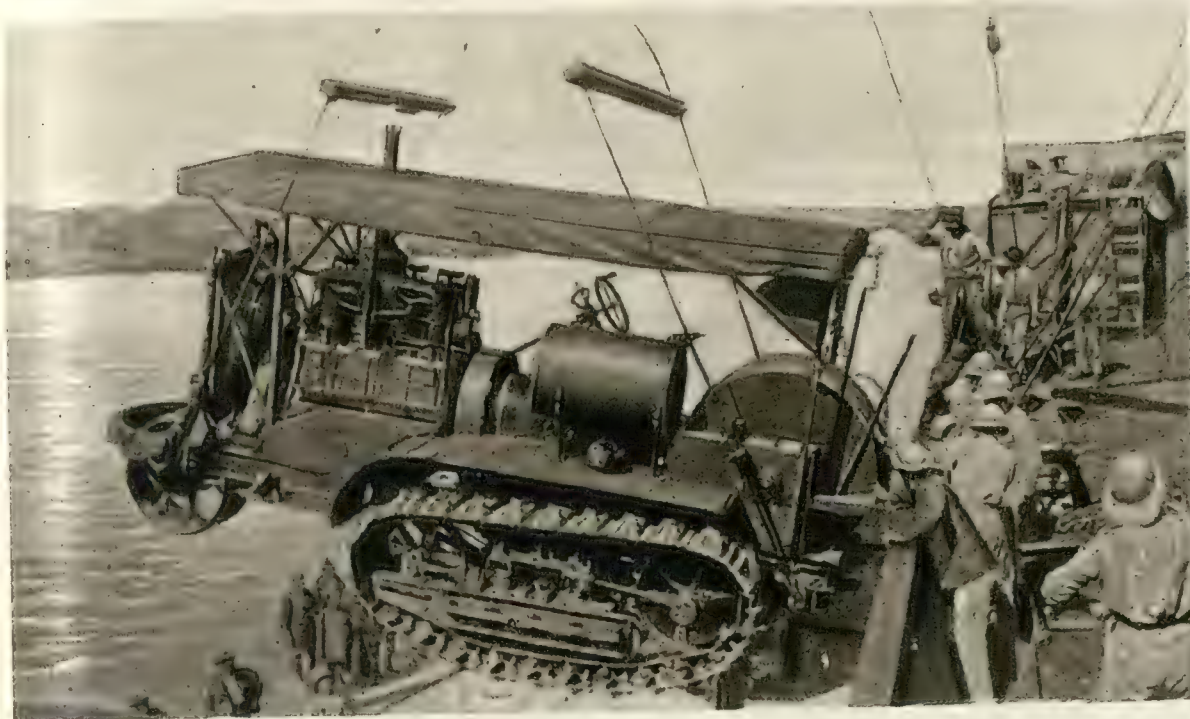


THE NEW ZEALAND

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## Ht Basrah, the Seaport Base of the Army in Mesopotamia.



ON THE QUAYS: LANDING CATERPILLAR-TRACTORS; INDIAN SOLDIERS ABOUT TO GO UP THE TIGRIS.

Basrah is the base for the Army in Mesopotamia; the place of debarkation and embarkation of troops for the front, going up the Tigris by river steambot or by rail, and of invalids and convalescent wounded sent down from the front. Every soldier, every Indian camp-follower, lands there. Artillery and ammunition, cavalry horses, mules, transport vehicles all are put ashore

there after crossing the sea. The approach to Basrah up the Shatt-el-Arab, from the Persian Gulf, has been dredged so that ocean-going ships navigate it safely. Before the war, under the indolent Turkish régime, steamers of any size coming up to Basrah required special pilotage owing to the silting-up of the river delta channels which the Turks did little to keep clear.—[Official Photos.]



## Indian Stalwarts of the Army in Mesopotamia.



### MUSIC AND HEAD-GEAR: BAG-PIPES OF A FRONTIER CORPS; TURBANS OF A FIGHTING RACE.

The men seen in the upper illustration of a detachment of Indian infantry in Mesopotamia marching out from camp for trench duty led by the regimental bag-pipes and a drummer with "tom-tom"—like drum, belong to one of the corps recruited among the borderland mountaineers on certain sections of the Indian North-Western Frontier. As with our Highlander regiments, they maintain bag-

pipers on the regimental establishment—the bag-pipe being a national musical instrument common among the mountain inhabiting tribes. In the lower illustration the shape of the turbans of the men is noteworthy. The various races of India fold, or "build up," their turbans in ways of their own, according to nationalities, castes, or religions.—[Official Photographs.]

### A MEMO

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In Mesopotamia: Two British Airmen's Grave.



A MEMORIAL—AN AEROPLANE'S PROPELLER—ERECTED BY THE TURKS: AN INDIAN SOLDIER'S SYMPATHY.

A characteristic of the Indian comrades-in-arms of our men in the British Army is the reverential regard they pay to memorials of the fallen, whoever these may be. It has always been so. Readers of Macaulay will remember his story of an old sepoy who had served under the famous General Sir Eyre Coote, in war in the days of Warren Hastings, coming suddenly on a portrait of his

old commander, then long dead. The veteran instantly drew himself up, and solemnly saluted the portrait. The demeanour of the Indian soldier in Mesopotamia here seen at the grave of two British airmen who fell in fight, suggests a similar mood. The propeller-blade was mounted over the grave by the Turks while occupying the neighbourhood.—[Official Photograph.] -

A FIGHTING RACE.

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# A Bombardment Glimpse on the french Western front: A "C



## AN EXTRAORDINARY VISUAL EFFECT AS A HOWITZER GOES OFF

In the centre of the foreground appears a French "canon de 270," which is really a species of long-barrelled mortar, or short howitzer, in the act of firing—an instant after the discharge. As an eye-witness describes, the visual effect at the moment the piece goes off is, as it were, of a great, almost globular, blast of flame, a pear-shaped flash, if it may be so described. Through

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French Westfront: A "Canon de 270" at the Moment of firing.



HOWITZER GOES OFF GLOBULAR, FIERY BLAST AND THE DARK STREAK THROUGH IT.

ing-barrelled mortar, or shot the midst of the fiery vapour seems to shoot forth an elongated dark streak, which to the naked eye can be momentarily visible al effect at the moment the passing through the upper fringe of the flame. The illustration brings out both the effects described. High overhead, a line of observation-balloons may be seen; also, right across the top of the picture, reconnoitring aeroplanes returning.—[Drawn by Georges Leroux.]





## The "Iron Duke" of his Majesty's Grand Land fleet: A K



"VERY GALLANT AND VALUABLE WORK HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED BY TANK COMMANDERS AS

Describing the Battle of Arras in his recently published despatch, Sir Douglas Haig said: "Tanks, which, on many occasions since their first use in September of last year [i.e., 1916] had done excellent service, were attached to each Corps for the assault, and again did admirable work in co-operation with our infantry. Their assistance was particularly valuable in the

CREWS": A TANK

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Grand Land fleet: A British Tank Going into Action.



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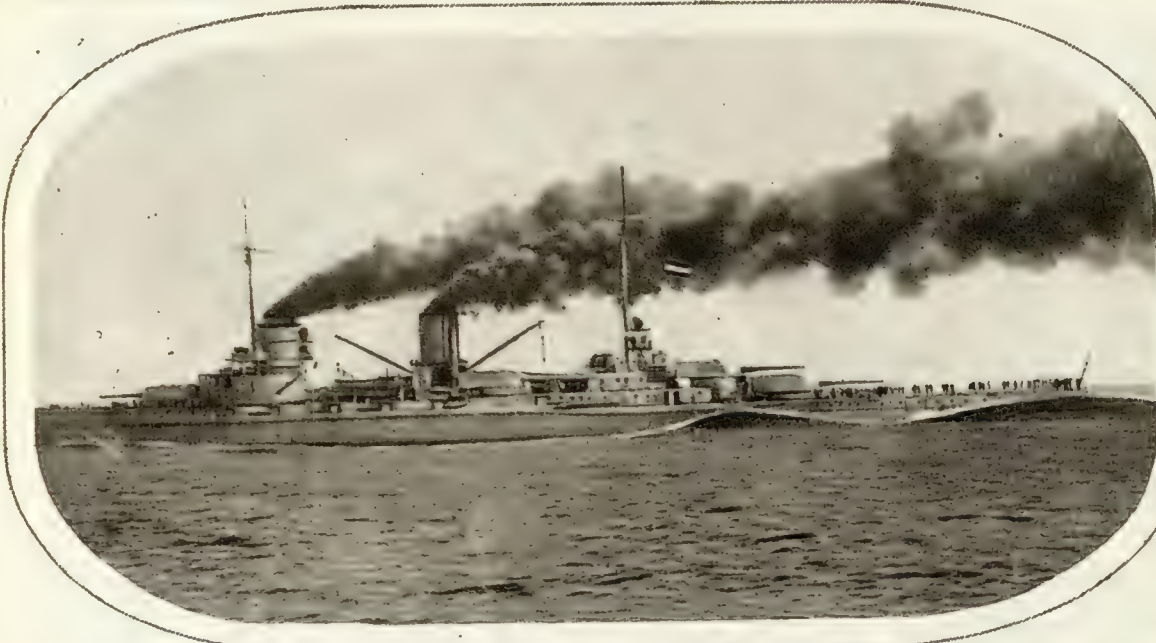
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CREWS": A TANK PASSING THROUGH A WRECKED VILLAGE ON ITS WAY TO BATTLE.

capture of hostile strong points." At the close of his despatch, reviewing progress in 1917, the Commander-in-Chief said:  
"Very gallant and valuable work has been accomplished by Tank Commanders and crews." When the Cambrai despatch makes  
its appearance, doubtless Sir Douglas Haig will bestow further praise upon his Majesty's land-ships.—[Official Photograph.]



## The Mining of the "Goeben" and "Breslau."



### THE SHIPS: THE "GOEBEN," MINED AND BEACHED; THE "BRESLAU," MINED AND SUNK.

According to the Admiralty narrative, the "Goeben" and "Breslau" were discovered outside the Dardanelles by the destroyer "Lizard" early on January 20, steering north for Imbros. The destroyer "Tigress" joined the "Lizard" in engaging the "Breslau," the "Goeben" meanwhile attacking our monitors in Kusu Bay, N.E. of Imbros. Sinking the "Raglan" and "M 28,"

the "Goeben" and "Breslau" turned south, whereupon the "Breslau" ran into three mines and sank. The "Goeben," headed off by British aircraft, made for the Dardanelles, running into a mine. She reached the Narrows, and was beached, under continuous bombardment by our airmen, who made direct hits.—[Photos. by S. and G. and Record Press.]



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# In the Lower Regions of a Grand fleet War-Ship.



## IN THE STOKEHOLD: "FEEDING" THE FURNACES BELOW THE BOILERS; TROLLEYING COAL.

A glimpse of part of the stokers' work on board ship at sea with the Grand Fleet during duty hours is given here. The stokers are organised in watches, or reliefs, as with the rest of every ship's company; so many hours below, so many off duty, when the men come up on deck to get a whiff of breeze, or turn in for a sleep. The ventilation arrangements below are, of course, amply adequate

and well looked after, the boiler-room and stokehold being fitted with draught in-take and up-take pipes, ventilating-fans, etc., and also well lighted by electricity. In the upper illustration is seen the gangway passage in front of the stokehold furnaces. One furnace door is open and a stoker is seen shovelling in coal.—  
[Official Photographs.]

SUNK.

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## THE NEW WARRIORS: XVII.—LOGGING.

ONE could hear guns, but not quite easily, because the strenuous axes would interrupt. The wood was full of axes with men on their handles, and the axes seemed to know there was a war on. They were swinging with a curious and almost unnatural vigour. When I had had thoughts about chopping down trees—I don't have many, but still they have happened—tree-chopping was considered as a slow, leisured, almost beautiful exercise. These hefty scoundrels were lamming into trees like patent hydraulic riveters. They seemed even angry with the things; I felt that perhaps they were. I had said to the Several Pips whose business it was to tear the trunks out of this wood that, on the whole, it was rather a jolly little place, pretty and—

Well, he wouldn't have it. He said it was a filthy place, and all wrong, and wasteful.

"Look at that mess of underbush," he snarled scornfully. I just daren't look at it, because, up to now, I had liked the underbush: the friendly brambles, and the fern, and all that—muck; the Several Pips called it *muck*, and I suppose he knew. And, as a matter of fact, he did. He gave me

one of those ten-minute lectures that all strong, silent experts like to crush the casual with. It appears that my jolly brambles, and all that, had spoiled the chances of tree-growth; they had starved the birches and oaks and pine (I hope this is all right—I can no more pick out tree from tree than I can pick out a sheep named Albert from a sheep named Josephus in a flock), and somehow the bushes had prevented their growing up to that height and girth which is necessary for cutting

them down. Several Pip went off into a jerky, lyrical outgush on the subject of the great, solemn, well-drilled woods of his own Canadian land.

I admitted that lumbermen looked at these things with a slaughterouseye.

He answered, "Lumberman be damned! 'I'm not a lumberman.'"

"Not in that tunic," I admitted. "But at home—"

"I'm a logger," he said; and I knew that I had committed a crime. I have since called an American logger a logger, and he also bedammed me and said he wasn't a logger—he was a lumberman. You can work it out for yourself.

Several Pips has rather a big company of Canadian tree-intimidators under him, and a big

(Continued overleaf.)



BATTERED WITH SHRAPNEL-BULLETS AND SHELL-FRAGMENTS, AND FINALLY DITCHED AND LEFT DERELICT: THE REMAINS OF AN A.S.C. MOTOR LORRY.—[Official Photograph.]



WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN ITALY: AT A SMALL ROADSIDE CAMP OF THE ROYAL ENGINEERS. Official Photograph.



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A HISTORICAL  
The "Condor" was  
Commander, Lord  
of Alexandria at the  
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"Well done, 'Cor"



forerunners of the Grand fleet: War-Ships of All Ages.—XVIII.



A HISTORIC GUN-BOAT: LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S "CONDOR" OF "WELL DONE!" FAME.

The "Condor" was the celebrated vessel on board which, as her Commander, Lord Charles Beresford won fame at the bombardment of Alexandria at the outset of the Egyptian War of 1882. Single-handed she fought the Marabout Fort at the western end of Alexandria Harbour, and won the famous complimentary signal, "Well done, 'Condor'!" She was of the early time composite

gun-boats and was built in 1876, constructed of wood and iron framing, of 774 tons displacement, with engines of 777 horse-power. The "Condor" carried three muzzle-loading guns, a 4½-ton 7-inch gun, and two 64-pounders, one at the bows and one astern, mounted to be able also to be fought on either broadside. Her complement was 100 officers and men.



wood "Somewhere" within the sound of the best barrages. Personally, I thought his business was to cut down trees; but apparently that is but an incidental. He conserves trees too; teaches them to grow better oaks, with a science which was very entertaining to hear, but much too dangerous for the unskilled to repeat. He also deals thoroughly with the trees once they are down. Incidentally, I learnt that this furious attack of his axemen wasn't hate; it was merely the right way to do it. These fierce digging blows, and not my slow, leisured method, was the correct *métier* in tree-cutting.

Several Pips showed me how he had cleared a big tract of the wood. The ground was thoroughly shaved; there were thick piles of enticingly straight spars, and mounds of brushwood. Not many trunks—a few that keen men were trimming

logger Canadian was out on them, walking upon them with a Blondin-like unconcern, spearing the errant, and sending them across the water towards the mill. The mill was going full whack, and Several Pips' Canadians were steam-sawing logs with unimaginable speed. He has several big buzz-saws carving up trees with the uncanny ease and swiftness of a patent bread-slicer.

Several Pips admitted that the demand for planks and spars was furious. The army about him wanted planks and spars and billets for an enormous quantity of things; it wanted them for hutments and duck-boards, it wanted beams as dug-out supports, and stakes as revetments, and wood for a thousand other things. It was always demanding wood, always using it. He said that armies were the greediest wood-eaters in the world. And, when one thought that the uses of



A WINTER AFTERNOON'S OUTLOOK OVER ONE OF THE MOST MEMORABLE OF THE FLANDERS BATTLE-FIELDS: ON ONE OF THE ROADS NEAR PASSCHENDAELE.—[Official Photograph.]

with strangely unerring strokes of their axes, no more. I began to ask about trunks—logs, the logger's log, I suppose would be the correct address—but Several Pips hurried me along, and we were just in time to see two men swinging a massy-looking trunk to the verge of the hill, twisting it with an uncanny dexterity, and then sending it with an acute push over the hillside.

Well, not quite that. Down the hillside Several Pips had built himself, from trees he had cut down, a really attractive chute. Down this chute, several thousand feet long, he sent his logs. We watched this log glissading down, until in the most thrilling fashion it dived with a gorgeous splash into the log-pond. I rather envied that log, for it was a hot day—and I am fond of chutes.

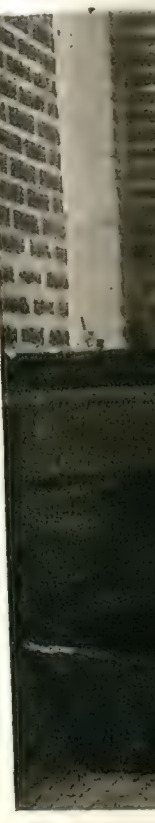
We went along by a less impetuous road. There was a crowd of logs in the pond, and a

wood had reached the limit, the Army called for tree-trunks—logs pure and simple—and began covering the mud with corduroy roads.

Several Pips is over military age; so are most of his men. They are all experts in their line, and have logged from the Yukon snow-line down to Vancouver, and eastward as far as you like. They have taken in hand the forests of France, England, and Scotland, and put them to practical warrior use; and they have dealt scientifically with them; for, as I have said, the work of the logger is not merely cutting down, but cutting down with care.

They are doing real, solid work to upset Fritz, and they are doing it well, with the science of a lifetime's training. They are also training others, and among them the now ubiquitous woman.

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.



#### GENERAL T

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Jan. 30, 1918

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UGLAS NEWTON.

## A Souvenir of the Heroic Defender of Kut.



GENERAL TOWNSHEND AT HIS HEADQUARTERS: WITH HIS DIVISIONAL STAFF; HIS PRIVATE ROOM.

These photographs, which have reached England nearly two years after they were taken, and now make their first appearance here, are of peculiar interest in themselves, forming, as they do, souvenirs of the heroic five months' defence of Kut. General Townshend retired after the battle of Ctesiphon, where his force was outnumbered by nearly five to one, according to one account,

and as far as it is possible to guess the numbers of the enemy, and took post at Kut-el-Amara in a U-shaped bend of the Tigris, on December 3, 1915. There he held out behind skilfully fortified entrenchments until April 29, 1916, when starvation forced the sorely tried garrison of Kut to capitulate, after several efforts of relieving troops to reach him had failed.—[Photos. by Swaine.]



## With the Army in Mesopotamia.



### TURKISH PRISONERS: TRAVERSING "PICCADILLY CIRCUS," IN BAGHDAD: HAIR-CLIPPING.

The upper illustration shows a sight familiar to people in Baghdad—a column of Turkish prisoners, taken "up country," passing through the city to the river for embarkation and removal down the Tigris to an internment camp. They are seen passing through part of "New Street," the thoroughfare which, before the war, a Turkish Governor hacked through the grounds of the British

Residency—a piece of gratuitous high-handedness, instigated, it was said, by the Germans, then establishing the terminus of their Baghdad Railway. The space goes now by the name among our men of "Piccadilly Circus." The lower illustration is an internment camp scene: Turkish prisoners having their hair clipped for sanitary reasons.—[Official Photographs.]

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Jan. 30, 1918

Jan. 30, 1918

## With Our Troops in Mesopotamia.



### TURKISH PRISONERS: IN A BARBED-WIRE "CAGE" AT THE FRONT; CHECKING NEW PRISONERS.

Large hauls of Turkish prisoners have been made to the north of Baghdad, in the campaign initiated by the late Sir Stanley Maude, and carried further successfully by his successor, General Marshall, during the operations on the Tigris, and towards the Euphrates to the north-west. As elsewhere, the batches of prisoners, as they come in, are collected temporarily in barbed-wire enclosures,

beside one or other of our camps, previous to being drafted off by rail, on the section of the German Baghdad Railway north of the city, which we have put in working order and use regularly for Army purposes. The bungalow-like building of a German railway station can be seen in the background; in the second illustration Turkish prisoners are having their names taken down.—[Official Photos.]

HAIR-CLIPPING.

ness, instigated, it was the terminus of their by the name among our illustration is an intern- ing their hair clipped





## A Helpful and Health-Giving Occupation for Women



### HOW WOMEN OF SOUND PHYSIQUE ARE MAKING IT BETTER, AND AT THE SAME

There has never been a time or a happening in the history of the Empire when women have proved so fully their ability to render aid of real value in the discharge of work hitherto considered only capable of being carried out by men. Among these occupations is that of forestry, which has already not only demonstrated beyond dispute that in physical strength there

### TIME RELEASING MEN

is little or no difference between the work of five or six hundred employed by the Women's Forestry Corps



Occupation for Women for the War: felling a Tree.



TIME RELEASING MEN FOR ENROLMENT IN THE FORCES: AN OPEN-AIR AVOCATION.

is little or no difference between the sexes, provided each starts with a sound constitution; and it is not surprising that, as the five or six hundred employed already in forestry work are proving so satisfactory, the Board of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Women's Forestry Corps, is appealing for more women to take up the work.—[Photograph by C.N.]

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## WOMEN AND THE WAR.

LADY MACKWORTH'S appointment to the post of Chief Controller of Women's Recruiting means that the work attaching to the post is being undertaken by the keenest business woman in England. Lady Mackworth—who, by the way, is Lord Rhondda's only daughter—is a standing contradiction of the belief that women are incapable of undertaking the management of large business enterprises. She managed her father's affairs with conspicuous success when, as Mr. D. A. Thomas, he visited America on a special mission; and the fact that she is a director of twenty-seven companies and chairman of several others, is in itself a proof of the possession of business ability of a high order.

any wish to see men displaced, but she is genuinely pleased that women should have an opportunity of proving their ability in work for which they were considered—by men, at any rate—to be temperamentally unsuited.

Her view—and no logical reason has yet been advanced to show that it is a mistaken one—is that it is the value of work done that counts, and not the sex of the worker. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that Lady Mackworth holds optimistic views of the heights to which women will rise in future in the business world. Hitherto the woman who earned three hundred a year has been regarded rather in the light of a Croesus;



BRAVE WOMEN: IN AN OPERATING-THEATRE IN FRANCE.

The women who are doing such kindly work for the wounded in France are not of the type who would "die of a rose in aromatic pain." Strong nerves, technical skill, and unflinching sympathy are the equipment called for in women who work in an operating-theatre, as shown in our photograph of a scene in France.—[French Official Photograph.]

Much of her success is, no doubt, due to her father's training. For, though it is only within the last year or two that Lady Mackworth has been in the public eye as a director of commercial concerns, she has for long taken a keen interest in her father's affairs, in much the same way as she would have done had she been a son instead of a daughter.

Unlike so many clever and capable women, she has a firm belief in the business capabilities of her own sex, and makes no secret of her delight at the fact that so many women are now doing the work of men in city offices. Not that she has

but that is a state of things which will not, in the opinion of the Chief Controller of Women's Recruiting, long survive the war. Probably it won't, if Lady Mackworth's hopes of daughters being taken into their fathers' business on equal terms with their brothers is realised. Meantime, it is worth noting that Lady Mackworth's new post is not her first experience in connection with women war-workers. She was appointed Commissioner for Wales under the Women's Service scheme in February of last year.

It will probably come as a surprise to many people to hear that members of the British Red

[Continued overleaf.]

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## forestry for Women: A Worker.



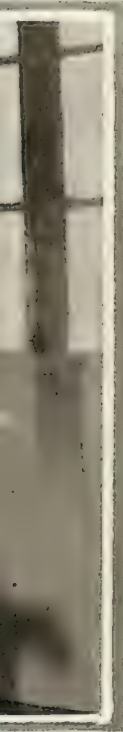
### TAKING THE PLACE OF A MAN: A TYPICAL WOMAN-HELPER.

Given a sound and robust physique, a woman war-worker could scarcely desire a healthier occupation than that shown in our photograph. Wood-women are now largely employed by the Government in the healthy work of felling light timber in the forests; but many more than the five or six hundred already engaged in it are needed; and the Board of Agriculture, in co-operation

with the Women's Forestry Corps, has issued an appeal for more workers. The pay is good, and, as our picture shows, a becoming outfit, including overalls, breeches, top-boots, and hat, is provided. The value, physically, of working in the open air, is a strong argument in favour of this particular form of war-work being taken up by women.—[Photo. by C.N.]

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Cross have ever worked on German soil. It was in the first swing-back after the Battle of the Marne that our French Allies captured a small bit of territory in the Vosges. Ever since then the workers manning the ambulances attached to the Service de Santé Militaire have been working on this bit of enemy country. The ambulances are given by the British Ambulance Committee, which exists to provide British ambulances for French wounded, and the work now being done close behind the French lines has been going on ever since 1915. In its way the thing is a record. There are about 125 ambulances at the front, as well as two sections of motor-cycle stretchers—a method of transport, by the way, that allows of the wounded being carried on a stretcher attached to one side of the machine. Since work began, about 400,000 French wounded have been conveyed to various hospitals—11,000 were carried at Verdun alone in the space of nine days.

The undertaking costs money—the weekly expenses of service amount to something approaching £1200. But the work is worth doing, and, what is even more important, is enormously appreciated by our Allies, who have bestowed one Médaille Militaire and sixty-six Croix de Guerre on a staff that numbers 350 members. Another pleasant feature is the complete harmony that exists between the workers of both nations, for, though the Committee is

The "W.A.A.C.'s" are to be divided into two branches—the mobile and immobile. Hitherto, women enlisting in the corps have had to sign on for service and go wherever required. The system had an obvious disadvantage. Heaps of women who might otherwise have offered their services were precluded from doing so owing to the fact that domestic ties prevented their leaving their



WOMEN'S CARE FOR THE WOUNDED: A WINTER SCENE IN FRANCE. The devoted women who are aiding and tending wounded soldiers in France are no mere fair-weather friends. Our photograph shows some of them on their way to attend the wounded who are arriving in a snow-laden district.—[French Official Photograph.]



RADIOGRAPHY AND THE WAR: AN X-RAY CAR ARRIVING.

The miracles wrought by up-to-date science are the wonder of the present great war, and not the least of the modern marvels is the utilisation of the X-ray system of examining patients. Our photograph shows the arrival of a Scottish Women's Red Cross Hospitals car at its destination.—[French Official Photograph.]

a British organisation, the ambulances, driven by British drivers, are used for carrying French wounded of whom French nurses are in charge.

own neighbourhood, and numbers of useful recruits were in consequence lost to the corps. Under the new rules, however, things will be different. The mobile branch of the body, as its name implies, will include women who are willing to sign or have already signed Army Form W 3578—an action that carries with it liability to serve (if enrolled for home service only) in any part of the United Kingdom or (if for foreign service) abroad.

Recruits to the immobile branch, on the other hand, will be women who live ordinarily in the neighbourhood of their work, and these will be allowed to live in their own homes, and not be liable to transfer to any other part of the country. Enthusiasm for khaki, however, is not to be accepted as an excuse for leaving one branch of Government employment for another, except where special permission has been obtained from a head of a department. Women workers in the War and Military Pay Offices, in establishments under the control of the War Office, V.A.D.'s, workers in Military and Red Cross Hospitals, and in war activities are, except in the circumstances specified, ineligible as recruits. CLAUDINE CLEVE.



## THE GREAT WAR.

### SUCSESSES AND DISASTERS ON THE HIGH SEAS—SUBMARINE IMPROVEMENT— THE RUSSIAN ENIGMA—A FANTASTIC TRAGEDY—PALESTINE AND SALONIKA.

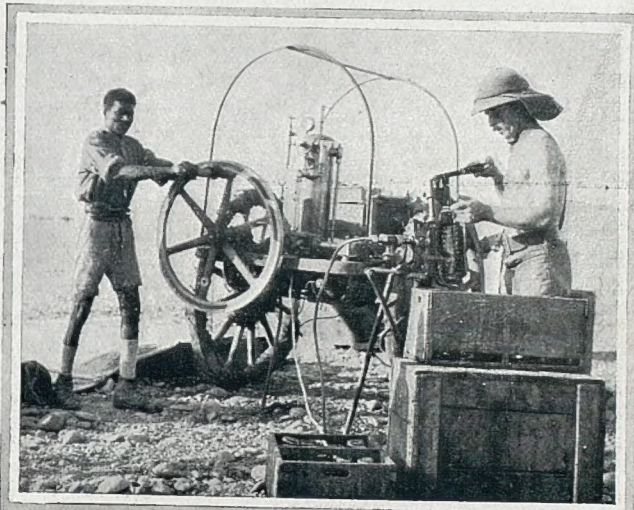
THE sea affair sprang into exciting prominence, after long quiet, on the 22nd, when it was announced that two days earlier a naval action had been fought off the entrance to the Dardanelles, with the result that two notorious enemy vessels, the *Goeben* and the *Breslau*—originally German, nominally Turkish—had come to grief at last. The *Breslau's* business had been done finally; she was sunk and finished. The *Goeben* still remained above water, but was badly damaged and stranded on the west side of Nagara Point, where aircraft were bombing her without intermission. Early on the morning of the 20th, the two ships came out and attacked our naval forces north of Imbros. The *Breslau* struck a mine and sank. The *Goeben*

then ran for the Dardanelles. Turkish destroyers on their way to assist the *Breslau* were driven off by our destroyers. Near the entrance to the Straits the *Goeben* also struck a mine, and began

to settle down aft. Thereupon she beached herself. The British rescued 172 survivors of the *Breslau*. During the action the *Raglan* and *M 28*, both monitors, were heavily hit and sunk by gunfire. On the 24th, the Admiralty issued news of a fight between destroyers and German submarines off Nao, in the Canaries. German sailors discovered ashore, said they belonged to U-boats 294 and 295, but they would not say what had happened to their ships. A later report said that the sailors acknowledged the loss of U 126 under British gunfire. A disaster to mercantile vessels in the Mediterranean on Dec. 31 was reported in Parliament on Jan. 23. The loss of life was in one case 484, in the other 224 approximately. Few particulars were given.

Two vessels were mined at the mouth of the Mersey—one on Dec. 28, the other on Jan. 20. Zeebrugge was bombed from the air, and Ostend from the sea.

[Continued on page 40.]



IN MESOPOTAMIA: A REGIMENTAL SODA-WATER FACTORY AT THE FRONT.

In the dry season in Mesopotamia each officer and man gets a daily ration of two sodas. "Belati [Blighty] Pani" (English water) is the Indian name for soda water.—[Official Photograph.]



IN MESOPOTAMIA: CHLORINATING DRINKING-WATER IN A DESERT RESERVOIR.—[Official Photograph.]





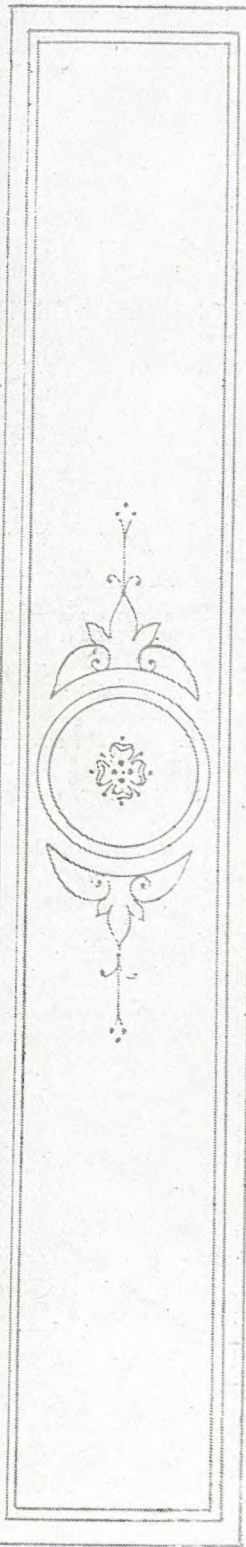
# To Ensure Completeness of Co-operation among the Allied



AT THE RECENT MEETING OF THE COUNCIL IN LONDON: SIR ERIC GEDDIS, ADMIRAL WEMYSS, AND  
The establishment of a Naval Allied Council, in order to ensure the closest touch and complete co-operation between the Allied  
Fleets, is one of the results of the Allied Conference in Paris last November. Members at last week's meeting in London are  
shown above. The names, from left to right, are as follows: Back Row—Rear-Adm. S. R. Fremantle (Great Britain); Capt.  
M. C. Twining (U.S.A.);  
Sims (U.S.A.); Vice-  
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tion among the Allied fleets: The Naval Allied Council.



SIR ERIC GEDDES  
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ADMIRAL WEMYSS, AND REPRESENTATIVES OF AMERICA, FRANCE, ITALY, AND JAPAN.

M. C. Twining (U.S.A.); Rear-Adm. Baron M. de l'Ostende; Capt. T. E. Crease (Great Britain). Front Row—Vice-Adm. W. S. Sims (U.S.A.); Vice-Adm. F. de Bon (France); the Right Hon. Sir E. Geddes (Great Britain); Vice-Adm. Count Thaon di Revel (Italy); Rear-Adm. K. Funakoshi (Japan); Adm. Sir Rosslyn Wemyss (Great Britain).—[Photograph by Russell.]



The submarine returns showed an encouraging continuance of last week's favourable figures. Large vessels sunk continued at six (really five for the actual period concerned); smaller ships, two; fishing vessels, nil. The figures showed, therefore, a slight decrease in losses, while the number of ships unsuccessfully attacked had risen from five to eight. Rise in arrivals, 155; in sailings, 58.

It becomes increasingly difficult to write with any certainty of the Russian situation; events succeed one another with such kaleidoscopic alternation, and the substratum of truth in all the varying reports is harder than ever to ascertain. While Trotsky continued to present a bold and even defiant front to the enemy at Brest-Litovsk, the Bolsheviks in Petrograd went to strange extremes of high-handed action and terrorism. After one sitting (on the 19th) the Constituent Assembly was arbitrarily dissolved, as it had refused to endorse the People's Commissaries' peace terms. It was sent about its business, and the decree to that effect was promulgated later. Street fighting occurred in Petrograd between the Bolsheviks and the supporters of the Assembly. So ended the one body which might be said to represent Russia, in the large sense. Next day, Shingareff (a former Minister in the Provisional Government) and Kokoshkin, both Cadets and prisoners in the Infirmary of the Marie

most monstrous annexations" demanded by Germany. Russia again denounced the German manipulation of peace terms for publication. At the moment of writing, the Brest Conference has produced nothing.

From Palestine came reports of successful patrol actions on the coast, and of aeroplane



IN MESOPOTAMIA: MULE-TRANSPORT.

raids on camps and stores near the railway station of Samaria. A British machine, driven down out of control within the enemy lines, was destroyed by pilot and observer before capture. It was further reported that Falkenhayn, advancing from Constantinople with enemy reinforcements, had lost so heavily on the way by desertions—160,000 men being said to have left him in three days—that he had returned to the Turkish capital in disgust. It was even hinted that he had entirely despaired of the enemy cause in Palestine, and was giving it up. From Salonika the only news was of gunfire and enemy attacks to no purpose on our positions west of Vardar. In Mesopotamia our airmen bombed the Kifri aerodrome.

On Jan. 24, at the Mansion House, Lord Rhondda met the Chairmen of the London and Home Counties Food Committees and inaugurated his scheme. He desired, he said, to begin rationing meat as well as butter and margarine on Feb. 25. Compulsion

was "inevitable and urgent." The first "meatless" day in London and the Home Counties was on Friday, January 25. It was loyally observed.

LONDON: Jan. 26, 1918.



WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN PALESTINE: A CAPTURED GERMAN AEROPLANE.—[Photograph by Topical.]

Hospital, were shot in their beds by persons sent ostensibly to be their guards. Lenin "favoured civil war as the only way to Revolution." On the 23rd, Trotsky in a manifesto again exposed "the